Conjunctive Coordinator, ƏdugƏ ‘and’ in Manipuri
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Abstract

The present paper is concerned with the Coordination in Manipuri from the point of view of syntactic constituents. Coordination refers to syntactic constructions in which two or more units (called conjuncts or coordinands) of the same type are combined into a larger unit and still have the same semantic relations with other surrounding elements. A coordinating construction is one in which all of the constituents are of the same syntactic category consisting of two or more coordinands or coordinated phrases or conjuncts. This paper analyses the coordinator ƏdugƏ ‘and’ in the structure of Verb coordinate construction, Adjective modifiers coordinate construction, Adverb modifiers coordinate construction and Postposition modifiers coordinate construction.

Monosyndetic coordination, being a subclass of Syndetic involves only a single Coordinator, i.e., when not more than two conjuncts or coordinands are present as stated by Martin Haspelmath (2004). In Manipuri, monosyndetic coordination occurs with lexical coordinators such as ƏdugƏ ‘and’. Also bisyndetic coordination being another subclass of Syndetic involves two coordinators i.e. when two or more conjuncts or coordinands are present. But the coordinator ƏdugƏ ‘and’ does not occur in bisyndetic coordination and also it does not occur in Noun Phrase coordinate construction. In addition to this, Manipuri allows multiple coordinands i.e. more than two coordinands. In such constructions with multiple coordinands, monosyndetic coordination occurs with the coordinator ƏdugƏ and’ with fewer coordinands. We then examine the coordinator ƏdugƏ in opposite. In this typology of clause combination, either the first or the last clause is in negative or in opposite meaning. In coordinate structures, Manipuri employs coordinators for a variety of functions.
The analysis of the conjunctive coordinator aduga ‘and’ in this language further reveals the occurrence of the coordinands or conjuncts with the coordinator aduga and’. Coordinate structures such as Verb phrases, Adjective phrases, Adverb phrases etc. occur with the coordinator aduga and’.

1. Introduction

Manipuri, locally known as Meiteilon, is one of the major languages of the Tibeto-Burman sub-family (kuki-chin sub-group) of the Sino-Tibetan family spoken by the people as a first language almost in and around the valley region of the State, Manipur (a north eastern state of India). Manipuri has predominantly agglutinative structure. It is a verb final structure. The word order is primarily SOV. Manipuri employs coordinators aduga ‘and’ for a variety of functions. Coordinate structures such as Verb coordinate construction, Adjective modifiers coordinate construction, Adverb modifiers coordinate construction and Postposition modifiers coordinate construction occur with the coordinator aduga ‘and’. And without the coordinator aduga ‘and’ two components are juxtaposed without any grammatical morpheme imposing so as to indicate the expression a close semantic connection. The components are, in case of a looser semantic relationship, separated by aduga ‘and’. The contrast between juxtaposition and overt conjunction provides an example of iconicity in Language (Haiman 1983, 1985 edited by Haspelmath).

Manipuri conjunction aduga ‘and’ shows similarities with other Tibeto Burman Languages. Hakha Lai (a TB language in Chin State, western Burma) makes use of =?ii ‘and’ for the clausal coordinator and =lec ‘and’ for the NP coordinator (See David A. Peterson and Kenneth VanBik 2004). For sgaw Karen (a sino-Tibetan language spoken in Burma) a single conjunction, do? performs various functions (Carol, 1993). The present paper specifically attempts to explore the various functions of the coordinator aduga ‘and’ which takes important roles in Manipuri syntactic structure.

2. Coordinator aduga

The coordinator aduga ‘and’ does not occur in noun coordinate construction with two conjuncts as in monosyndetic type of syndetic coordination; but it occurs in verb coordinate construction and modifier coordinate constructions. Some examples are given below.

1. tomba amsashes caoba cokh-re
tomba amsashes caoba cok -kh-re
Tomba and Chaoba go-DEF-PERF
‘Tomba and Chaoba have gone’.
Sentences 1(b) and (c) are unacceptable construction as the coordinator *aduga* ‘and’ conjoins NP conjuncts, *tomba* and *chaoba* in 1(b) and *mahak* ‘he’ and *ai* ‘I’ in 1(c). Hence, the lexical coordinator *aduga* ‘and’ does not occur in monosyndetic coordination with two coordinands or conjuncts. However, in monosyndetic coordination with multiple coordinands or conjuncts, the coordinator *aduga* ‘and’ can occur although the combining participants are nouns as in 2(a) and (b) below.

2(a). *tombagi maka, mapa, macil-manao, aduga mari-mata loin cãkani*

Tomba-GEN 3pp-mother, 3pp-father brothers, and relations whole come-FUT

‘Tomba’s parents, brothers, sisters and all relatives will come’.

(b). *tomba, mani, ram, sam, aduga gopal loin cãkore*

Tomba, Mani, Ram, Shyam and Gopal have gone

The presence of the adverb *loin* ‘all’ in sentences 2(a) and (b) reveals the capability of conjoining the multiple noun conjuncts with the coordinator *aduga* ‘and’. In case of absence of the adverb *loin* ‘all’, the coordinator *aduga* ‘and’ is not permitted to conjoin the two or multiple noun conjuncts. Instead of the coordinator *aduga* ‘and’, the coordinator *amasun* ‘and’ is suitable in such case. On the other hand, the adverb may be replaced by a suffix *-su* ‘also’ which is just added to the final conjunct as in the examples given below.

3. *tomba, mani, ram, sam, aduga gopalsu cãkore*

Tomba, Mani, Ram, Shyam and Gopal also have gone

The insertion of the suffix *-su* ‘also’ indicates that the final noun conjunct also follows the action performed by the other conjuncts.
3. \textit{ədugə} in verb coordination

In a coordinate structure with two verb phrases conjoined by the coordinator \textit{ədugə} ‘and’, the two coordinands or conjuncts occur as a structure of ‘\textit{VP} ədugə \textit{VP}’ (\textit{VP} = Verb Phrase; \textit{ədugə} = and). This coordinate structure is similar with that of Sgaw Karen (a Sino-Tibetan language spoken in Burma). They have the structure \textit{VP dɔʔ \textit{VP}} (\textit{VP} = Verb Phrase; \textit{dɔʔ} = and) (Carol and Benson, 2004). The conjoining nature of the coordinator \textit{ədugə} ‘and’ in Manipuri reveals that the two verb phrases are separated by it as in 4(a) and (b) below.

4(a). məhak məmai tatʰəki ədugə təiʰəki
məhak mə -məi tə -tʰək-i ədugə təi -tʰək-i
he 3PP-face wash-out-ASP and wipe-out -ASP
‘He washed and wiped out his face’.

(b). məhak ətkʰəre ədugə lotʰəre
məhak ət-kʰə -re ədugə lot -kʰə -re
he go -DEF-PERF and hide -DEF-PERF
‘He has absconded and hidden away’.

In 4(a), the coordinator \textit{ədugə} ‘and’ along with the two verb phrase conjuncts - tatʰəki ‘washed out’ and təiʰəki ‘wiped out’ constitute a coordinate structure explaining the actions in detail. The function of the first conjunct is performed well, that is, \textit{washed out his face} and in which the presence of the coordinator \textit{ədugə} ‘and’ indicates in detail what happened after the first conjunct occurred. similarly in 4(b), the first conjunct ətkʰəre ‘has gone’ is coordinated by the coordinator \textit{ədugə} ‘and’ with the last conjunct - lotʰəre ‘has hidden’, that is, the coordinator \textit{ədugə} ‘and’ reveals in detail that the action of what is done next after the first conjunct of ‘his going’. This is different from that of the coordinator amasuŋ ‘and’. The coordinator amasuŋ ‘and’ simply indicates the conjoining of the two conjuncts without explanation of the happenings. Again in 4(b), the coordinator \textit{ədugə} ‘and’ might conjoin the underlying sequences of structures such as məhak ətkʰəre ‘he has gone’, məhak tʰibə jəba tʰirure ‘he has been traced out possibly’ məhak pʰəŋdre ‘he can not be traced out’, then finally confirmed as məhak lotʰəre ‘he has hidden away’.

Unlike the coordinator amasuŋ ‘and’ in the combination of two identical verb phrases, the coordinator \textit{ədugə} ‘and’ seeks the addition of adverbs. Speakers of this language always use adverb just before the final conjunct of the two identical verb phrases as illustrated below.

5(a). iskimossiŋən sa carəmmi ədugə ʰaujiksə cari
iskimos-siŋ-nə sa ca -ram -i ədugə həuŋik-su ca -ri
Eskimos-PL-ERG animal eat-COMPL-ASP and now -also eat-PROG
‘Eskimos had eaten meat and also are still eating’.

(b). hindusihin krisna niñlammi ūdugā hōujiksu niñli
hindu-siñ-na krisna niñ -lom -i ūdugā hōujik-su niñ -li
Hindu-PL-ERG Krishna pray-COMPL-ASP and now-also pray-PROG
‘Hindus had prayed Lord Krishna and also are still praying’.

In concatenation, the coordinator ūdugā ‘and’ is withdrawn. In such a situation that unlike the use of the coordinator amasuj ‘and’ (where intonation occurs when the coordinator is withdrawn), there is no question of intonation even if ūdugā ‘and’ is withdrawn. It might be due to the presence of adverb hōujiksu ‘also now’. The concatenate constructions of sentences 5(a) and (b) are illustrated as in 6(a) and (b).

6(a). iskimosin sa caraṁmi hōujiksu cari
iskimos-siñ-na sa ca -räm -i hōujik-su ca -ri
Eskimos-PL-ERG animal eat-COMPL-ASP now -also eat-PROG
‘Eskimos had eaten meat and also are still eating’.

(b). hindusihin krisna niñlammi hōujiksu niñli
hindu-siñ-na krisna niñ -lom -i hōujik-su niñ -li
Hindu-PL-ERG Krishna pray-COMPL-ASP now -also pray-PROG
‘Hindus had prayed Lord Krishna and also are still praying’.

Identical verb phrase combinations in Wh-question reduplicate the Wh-question words both in coordination and concatenation. Also an adverb of time is inserted just after the coordinator ūdugā ‘and’. For instance, it is nothing done in the use of the coordinator amasuj ‘and’. Sentences in 7(a) and (b) below show the combination of the final clause and non-final clause of identical verb with Wh-question, where that very Wh-question word occurs twice in coordinate structure as well as in concatenate structure.

7(a). māitaisinhiṇ kāri tāurummi ūdugā hōujik-path kāri tauri
māitai-siñ-na kāri taur-ram -i ūdugā hōujik-na kāri taur-ri
Meitei-PL-ERG what do-COMPL-ASP and now -ADV what do -PROG
‘What had Meiteis done and what are they doing now?’

(b). māitaisinhiṇ kāri tāurummi hōujik-path kāri tauri
māitai-siñ-na kāri taur-ram -i hōujik-na kāri taur-ri
Meitei-PL-ERG what do-COMPL-ASP now -ADV what do -PROG
‘What had Meiteis done and what are they doing now?’

8(a). suktesinха kādiha lairummi ūdugā hōujik-path kādiha lairi
sukte-siñ-na kādai-p path -rūm -i ūdugā hōujik-path kādai-p path lairi
Sukte-PL-ERG where-LOC live-COMPL-ASP and now -ADV where-LOC live-PROG
‘Where had Sukte lived and where are they living now?’

(b). suktesiŋna kədaidə lairealmi həuijikə kədaidə lairi
sukte-siŋ-na kədaid-da lai-rəm -i həuijik-na kədaid-da lai -ri
Sukte-PL-ERG where-LOC live-COMPL-ASP now -ADV where-LOC live-PROG
‘Where had Sukte lived and where are they living now?’

Final clause and non-final clause are juxtaposed as a concatenate structure in 7(b) and 8(b) above. The coordinate structures appear in 7(a) and 8(a) above where the two clauses are separated by the coordinator aduŋa ‘and’ with the reduplication of wh-question words.

Both coordination and concatenation may be possible for some verb phrase combinations with different inferences. For different communicative purposes both are used in different contexts. Consider the following examples.

9(a). gilastu tare aduŋa kaire
gilas-tu ta -re aduŋa kai -re
glass-DEM fall-PERF and break-PERF
‘The glass fell down and broke’.

(b). gilastu tare kaire
gilas-tu ta -re kai -re
glass-DEM fall-PERF break-PERF
‘The glass fell down and broke’.

10(a). ca lolle aduŋa t⁵bəke
cə lol -le aduŋa t⁵bək -e
tea prepare-PERF and drink-PERF
‘Tea is prepared and has been taken’.

(b). ca lolle t⁵bəke
cə lol -le t⁵bək -e
tea prepare-PERF drink-PERF
‘Tea is prepared and has been taken’.

The forms of coordination in 9(a) and 10(a) seem to be used more frequently so as to report separate events or to explain the happenings in detail. That in 9(a), ‘how the glass broke’ is explained in detail i.e. by falling down, the glass broke itself. But the use of the coordinator aduŋa ‘and’ instead of amasuŋ ‘and’ explains in detail about how the glass broke and consequently it broke by falling down. This coordinate structure has the effect of downplaying the relationship between the two subparts of the event and it might
be chosen for social interaction or politeness consideration. For instance, someone may know that it was your favorite glass and may not want to break it. Similarly in 10(a), by the use of the coordinator ṣaduğa ‘and’ explains in detail the happenings of events i.e. the effect of downplaying the relationship between the two subparts of the event ‘tea is prepared’ and then it has been taken. However, the use of the coordinator ọmasuŋ ‘and’ simply reports the sequence of events i.e. ‘preparation of tea’ and ‘taking the tea’.

More frequently speakers of this language, on the other hand, use the coordinator ṣaduğa ‘and’ in disguise instead of using it overtly in 9(a) and 10(a) above. Illustrative examples with regard to the use of the coordinator ṣaduğa ‘and’ disguisedly appear in sentences 11(a) and (b) below.

11(a).  gilastu taraŋə kaire
  gilas-tu tə -re ṣaduŋə kai -re
  glass-DEM fall-PERF and break-PERF
‘The glass fell down and broke’.

(b).  ca lolloŋə tʰəke
  ca lọl -le ṣaduŋə tʰək -e
  tea prepare-PERF and drink-PERF
‘Tea is prepared and has been taken’.

In surface structure, the coordinator ṣaduğa ‘and’ is not overt in both the above sentences. But the underlying structures of the sentences in 11(a) and (b) can be asgilastu tare ṣaduŋə kaire ‘The glass fell down and broke’ and ca lolle ṣaduŋə tʰəke ‘Tea is prepared and has been taken’. Consider more examples below.

12(a).  məhak cak tokləʊə tʰəkʰ -re
  məhak cak tok -le ṣaduŋə tʰək -kʰ -re
  he rice finish-PERF and go out-DEF-PERF
‘He has taken food and went out’.

(b).  kʰəlrəŋə nəŋu
  kʰəl -u ṣaduŋə nəŋ -u
  think-COMD and speak-COMD
‘Think and speak’.

(c).  məhak-su pau tabəŋə laki
  məhak-su pau tai ṣaduŋə lak -i
  he -also news hear and come-ASP
‘He also heard the news and came here’.
The use of the coordinator ṭodu ‘and’ in disguise can be analyzed. By deletion of the portion -odu- from ṭodu, the rest portions -go is added to the end of the first conjunct of the coordinate structure. In this case, the position of the coordinator ṭodu ‘and’ stands alike Haspelmath’s logically possible type of monosyndatic coordination, [A Co] [B] (Haspelmath, 2004:6). In this formula, ‘A’ and ‘B’ stand for two conjuncts/coordinands, and ‘Co’ stands for the coordinator. But the structure becomes tripartite when the coordinator ṭodu ‘and’ is overt. The logical possibility of symmetrical tripartite structure embodied by Haspelmath is [A] [Co] [B].

In sentences 11(a), (b) and 12(a), the first conjuncts are tare ‘fell down’, lolle ‘prepared’ and tokle ‘finished’ respectively. The rest portion -ga after the deletion of the first syllable -odu- from ṭodu ‘and’ is directly added to these first conjuncts and they become as tarega, lollega and toklega. After prolonged use, speakers of this language tend to utter as taraga, lollega and toklega, and still it is found both in speaking and writing. The process involved here is that the mid front vowel ‘e’ in tare ‘fell down’, lolle ‘prepared’ and tokle ‘finished’ assimilates to ‘o’ to get taraga, lollega and toklega.

In the coordination of imperative sentence as in 12(b), the command marker ‘u’ from the first conjunct is deleted and on it added the rest portion -ga after the deletion of -odu- from the coordinator ṭodu ‘and’. Similarly, the command marker ‘o’ of the first conjunct in sentences (13) below is deleted and followed by the portion -ga.

13(a). cətλəɡə purəko
    cat-lo ṭodu pu-rək-o
    go-COMD and bring-INCT-COMD
    ‘Go and bring it’.

(b). pau tarəɡə lako
    pau ta -ro ṭodu lak -o
    news hear-COMD and come-COMD
    ‘Hear the news and come’.

The use of the coordinator ṭodu ‘and’ in disguise on the surface structure is more frequently in use than that of the overtly use of the coordinator ṭodu ‘and’. But the underlying structure of the two sentences in (13) are given in (14) below.

14(a). cətλo ṭodu purəko
    cat-lo ṭodu pu-rək-o
    go-COMD and bring-INCT-COMD
    ‘Go and bring it’.

(b). pau taro ṭodu lako
pau ta -ro adugə lak -o 
news hear-COMD and come-COMD 
‘Hear the news and come’.

4. adugə in adjective modifier coordinate constructions

The coordinator adugə ‘and’ is used in adjective modifiers coordinate construction. In such coordinate construction, adjectives being the modifiers are conjoined by the coordinator adugə ‘and’ giving more detailed explanation about the sequence of events occurred. The combination of modifiers awabo ‘be sad’ and nuqaitabo ‘be unwell’ conjoined by the coordinator adugə ‘and’ in the sentence (15) below explains about the two conjuncts in detail that after the first conjunct awabo ‘be sad’ is separated by adugə ‘and’, an another event nuqaitabo ‘be unwell’ is added to the meaning of the first conjunct. Not only the ‘sadness’ of the first conjunct but also another similar situation ‘unwell’ of the last conjunct is indicated by the coordinator adugə ‘and’.

15. əwabo adugə nuqaitabo wari taniŋde
       əi ə -wa -bo adugə nuqai -ə -bo wari ta -niŋ -de -i
I ATT-be sad-NZR and be happy-NEG-NZR story hear-wish-NEG-ASP 
‘I don’t want to hear sad and unhappy story’.

But without explaining and separating the two conjuncts are juxtaposed in concatenation structure. In concatenation the two sequences of the events are put together without any grammatical morpheme inserted in between them. In short, the coordinate structure becomes coordinative compound. Two juxtaposed conjuncts are often treated as coordinative compounds (Haspelmath, 2004).

16(a). əwabo nuqaitabo wari taniŋde
       əi ə -wa -bo nuqai -ə -bo wari ta -niŋ -de -i
I ATT-be sad-NZR be happy-NEG-NZR story hear-wish-NEG-ASP 
‘I don’t want to hear sad and unhappy story’.

(b). məsa pabo awəŋbo nupidu lake
       ma -sa pa -bo ə -waŋ -bo nupi -du lak -e
3PP-body be thin-NZR ATT-be tall-NZR woman-DET come-ASP 
The thin and tall woman came’.

(c). əpʰəwənərubəisiŋ tʰakəpə pʰi
       ə -pʰə -bo ə -ru -bo isĩŋ tʰak -əpə pʰə -i
ATT-be good-NZR ATT-be clean-NZR water drink-NZR be good-ASP 
‘It is good to drink pure and clean water’.
5. *aduga* in adverb modifier coordinate constructions

The use of the coordinator *aduga* ‘and’ in the combination of adverbs, being the modifiers in coordinate structure shows similar with that of adjective modifiers do. Adverbs, being the modifiers are conjoined by the coordinator *aduga* ‘and’ in coordinate structure as well as they can be juxtaposed with no overt conjunction. Examples are given below.

17(a). 

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tomba iñlis pʰəjən əduga ənəñiñi
  tomba iñlis pʰəjən -ən əduga ənəñiñi -i
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Tomba English be nice-ADV and be well-ADV speak-ASP
‘Tomba speaks English well and nicely’.

(b). 

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tomba iñlis pʰəjən ənəñiñiñi
  tomba iñlis pʰəjən -ən ən iñniñi -i
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Tomba English be nice-ADV be well-ADV speak-ASP
‘Tomba speaks English well and nicely’.

The coordination form, as in 17(a) is more likely to be used for reporting separate events, or for giving an explanation in detail. In this form, the nature of speaking English is indicated how well as well as how nice separately. However, for a single-event inference, the concatenation structure, as in 17(b), is preferred. The concatenation carries meaning that is not fully predictable; the meaning is not a compositional sequence of the meanings of the individual verb phrases that it comprises (Carol and Benson Craig, 2004).

6. *aduga* in postposition modifier coordinate constructions

In Manipuri, postpositions being the modifiers are conjoined by the coordinator *aduga* ‘and’ in coordinate structure. But this coordinate structure can not transform into concatenate structure since they do not constitute a conceptual unit, and when they occur together, they require the conjunction. Illustrative examples are given in sentences below.

18(a). 

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nakəndə əduga ənəñiñi leppə ən iñ kʰəñi
  nakəndə-ːəduga ənəñiñi leppə ən mi -siñ -du əi kʰəñ -i
you-GEN beside-LOC and behind -LOC stand-NZR person-PL-DEM I know-ASP
‘I know the person standing beside and behind you’.
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(b). 

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nakəndə ənəñiñi leppə ən iñ kʰəñi
  nakəndə-ən-ən ən leppə ən mi-siñ -du əi kʰəñ -i
you-GEN beside-LOC behind-LOC stand-NZR person-PL-DEM I know-ASP
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19(a). 

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łembi-gi ənda əduga ənəñiñi pulis-nə pu kʰro
  lembi-gi əndə əduga ənəñiñi lep-ːə mi-siñ-du əi kʰəñ -i
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`lembi-gi majai -dp a duga mətain-də kʰəm-bə gari-siñ pulis-na pu-`
*khô-re*
road -GEN middle-LOC and edge -LOC park-NZR vehicle-PL police-ERG bring-DEF-PERF
‘Police has collected the vehicles parking at the middle and edge of the road’.

**(b)** ləmbi-gi majai-də metai-də kômbô garisî pulisnô pukô-ro
ləmbigi majai-də metai-də kôm-bô gari -sin pulis -nô pu
-kô-re
road -GEN middle-LOC edge-LOC park-NZR vehicle-PL police-ERG bring-DEF-PERF

Sentences 18(b) and 19(b) are unacceptable. The combining two conjuncts can not be juxtaposed since they do not constitute a conceptual unit and hence they require the coordinator aduga ‘and’ as in 18(a) and 19(a).

However, in a situation, concatenation is also possible. The two postpositions, being the modifiers are juxtaposed when the two postpositions have contrary meaning to one another. In this sense they are treated as a familiar combination and hence they always go together. Examples are given as follows.

20. tôbôkτu man tuj jenô tau
tôbôk-tu man tuj jen -nô tê -u
work -DEM before after look-ADV do-COMD
‘Do the work for better consequence’.

21. ləmbigi jet oi kô-ŋo cətlu
ləmbi-gi jet oi kô-ŋ -nô cət-lu
road -GEN right left know-ADV go-COMD
‘Go knowing the right and left of the road’.

22. məhak tôk kô-ja jenô wa ñaŋô
məhak tôk kô-ja -nô wa ñaŋ -i
he up down look-ADV word speak-ASP
‘He speaks knowing up and down’.

7. *aduga* in postposition

The conjunctive coordinator aduga ‘and’ can conjoin the two opposite clauses. In this typology of clause combination, either the first or the last clause is in negative or in opposite meaning as in 23(a) and (b) below.

23(a). tombôlakê adugô manidi lakte
tombô -di lak -e adugô mani -di lak -te -i
Tomba-DEM come-ASP and Mani-DEM come -NEG-ASP
‘Tomba came but Mani did not come’.
(b)  

\[ \text{I -ERG milk drink-ASP and they -ERG coffee drink-ASP} \]

‘I drink milk and they drink coffee’.

Sentence in 23(a) contains a final negative clause \textit{manidi lakte} ‘Mani did not come’ which is in contrast to the non-final clause \textit{tombadi lake} ‘Tomba came’. In sentence 23(b), the two clauses are in opposite utterance. To some extent the coordinator \textit{aduga} ‘and’ occurs at the beginning of the sentence. But it has underlying link to the aforesaid clause. In such constriction, sentences are not put into one. They look separate sentences, but they carry the underlying sense of linking the sentence as in the following instances.

24. \textit{mohak toni ni. aduga mijamnadi tom haino kau}"  
\textit{mohak toni-ni. aduga mijam-no -di tom hai-no kau-i}  
he Toni-COP. but people-ERG-DEM Tom say-ADV call -ASP  
‘He is Toni’. ‘But people call him as Tom’.

In this example, the coordinator \textit{aduga} ‘and’ occurs at the initial position of the second sentences. In the first sentence ‘He is Toni’, the name ‘Toni’ is reflected in the second sentence as ‘Tom’ that is known to the people. Hence, the coordinator \textit{aduga} ‘and’ conjoins the aforesaid sentence with the sentence where it occurs initially. However, only the sentence that the coordinator \textit{aduga} ‘and’ begins can not be considered as a complete sense without the former sentence mentioned as in the following example.

*25. \textit{aduga mijamnadi tom haino kau}  
\textit{aduga mijam-no -di tom hai-no kau-i}  
but people-ERG-DEM Tom say-ADV call -ASP  
The conjunctive coordinator \textit{aduga} ‘and’ does not function in sentence (25) as a complete thought. Without the sentence mentioned already speakers of this language do not use such sentence. This sentence indicates that there is a hidden sentence before it, without which the sentence alone can not give a complete thought.

8. Conclusion:

In this paper, we analyze Manipuri coordinator \textit{aduga} ‘and’ used for a range of functions. The use of the coordinator \textit{aduga} in coordinate constructions contrasts with that of juxtaposition. The single conceptual unit is encoded with a grammatical construction. When the combining two conjuncts are a familiar and conceptual unit with the high frequency of usage, an overt conjunction is not used. To some extent, both coordination and juxtaposition are possible for some verb phrase combinations with different inferences. Bisyndetic coordination does not occur with the conjunctive coordinator \textit{aduga} ‘and’.
Abbreviations:

ACC  accusative
ADV  adverb
AO   action orientation towards the limit
ASP  aspect
ASS  associative
ATT  attributive
COMD command
COMPL completive
CONJ  conjunction
COP  copulative
DEF  definitive
DES  desire
DEM  demonstrative
FUT  futurity
LOC  locative
NEG  negative
ERG  ergative
NZR  nominalizer
PERF  perfective
PL  plural
GEN  genitive
PROG  progressive
INC  Inceptive

References:


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